

**THE LATEST BINGER**  
**PROVED** FAMILY SEWING  
**MACHINES** make the **LOCK**  
**STITCH** with a shuttle—it be-  
 ing the only one made by any  
 machine. It makes beautiful  
 seams, with no heating or  
 drawing of threads. It makes  
**NEW STITCHES** for work.  
 It does a greater range of work  
 and uses less thread than any  
 other machine. **Warranted**  
**100,000** in use. All machines  
 warranted. **Office:**  
**276 MAIN STREET.**

**City Directory.**

If you wish the Public to find your place of business without difficulty, insert your card in this Directory, at the cost is small.

- ATWOOD & ANDERSON**, Produce, Cotton, Grain, etc., 160 Main.
- ALLISON BROTHERS**, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, etc., 276 Main.
- ARMSTRONG & ATKINSON**, House and Sign Painters, 40 North Court, between Main and Second.
- BESCHER & CO.**, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, etc., removed to 276 Main, near Adams.
- BARNUM & CO.**, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, 267 Main, corner Court.
- BERRY, A. C.**, dealer in Harness, Saddlery, etc., 312 Second st., N. E. cor. of Monroe.
- BROOKS, NEELY & CO.**, Grocers and Cotton Factors, 276 Main.
- CATHOLIC BOOKSTORE**, 208 1/2 Second st., near Monroe. W. J. Mansford, Prop'r.
- CRAYER, W. E.**, Photograph Gallery, 200 Main street, Clark's Marble Block.
- CHURCH & CO.**, Bookellers, Stationers, Printers, Binders, 315 Main.
- CLAVES, SMITHWICK & HATCHER**, Bookellers, Printers, Binders, 283 Main.
- CLARK, M.**, Wagon and Carriage Manufacturer, Horse Shoeing, etc., 31 Union.
- CAROLINA LIFE INS. CO.**, 214 Main st. W. H. White, Pres't; W. E. Boyle, Sec'y.
- COCKE, T. H.**, Grand Worky Patriarch Sons of Temperance, 279 1/2 Main.
- CRABO, R. G. & CO.**, Seed Store, Agricultural Implements, etc., 373 Main, Jack's b'k.
- JASE, C. N., JR. & CO.**, Harness, Saddlery, etc., adjoining Windsor & Co., 177 Main.
- DAY, Y. P.**, Photograph Gallery, 333 Main, up stairs, southeast corner of Union.
- DESOYERS, AND TRUST CO.**, 42 Madison st., J. Q. Lonsdale, Sec'y; W. M. Farrington, Pres't.
- DAVIS, A. F.**, House and Sign Painter, 35 Adams, between Main and Second.
- DECKER, G. A.**, Grocers and Cotton Factors, 244 Front.
- EDWARDS, J. D.**, Dealer in Oysters, Lake Fish, etc., Fruit of all kinds, 275 Second.
- ROBBINS & BRADLEY**, 222 Second.
- ADAMS B'K.**, Cutlery and Guns, Saler—Capt. J. C. Barbour, Mr. E. D. Wilson.
- FIRST NATIONAL BANK**, S. Davis, Pres't; C. F. Norris, Sec'y; 224 Main.
- FLANNERY, THOMAS**, Plumber, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitter, 33 Jefferson street.
- FORD, NEWTON & CO.**, Grocers and Cotton Factors, 17 Union, Lee Block.
- FUCHS, VICTOR J.**, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Fish, Oysters, Game, etc., 401 Main.
- FORSTER, KALBERER & CO.**, Grocers, Cotton Factors, Corn Merchants, 209 Main.
- FORD, J. O. & CO.**, Dealers in Harness, Saddlery, etc., 274 Main.
- GATSKY, G. L.**, Importer of Cigars and dealer in Pipes in Overton Hotel.
- GARVIN, M. T. & CO.**, Grocers and Cotton Factors, 207 Main.
- GALBREATH, STEWART & CO.**, Cotton Factors, 11 Union Street, Lee Block.
- GOEPPEL, LEONOLD**, agent, dealer in Organs and Knabe's Pianos, 373 Main.
- GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES**, 230 Main, up stairs.
- GOODYEAR & FALLS**, Central Drug Store, 276 Main.
- GREENSHAW, J.**, 292 Second, near cor. of Madison, Wall Paper and Window Shades.
- HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.**, Grocers and Cotton Factors, 234 Front, near Jefferson.
- HENRICH, F. H. & CO.**, Confectioners, Candy Grocers, 276 Main.
- HORNBER, THRO**, Druggist and Analytical Chemist, 414 and 42 Real, cor. Second.
- HOLLENBERG, B. A.**, Steam Fyres, 212 Bell and 262 Second, near Court.
- HUGH, F. C. & CO.**, dealers in Choice Furs and Trimmings, 276 Main.
- HINSON, S. D.**, Dentist, 233 Main street, up stairs, Clay Building.
- JOHNSON, G. D.**, Drugist, 153 Main, two doors north of Overton Hotel.
- KATZENBACH, F.**, 317 Main street, Music and Musical Instruments, Pianos and Organs. Picture Frames made to order.
- KLEIN & BRO.**, Wholesale Liquor Dealers, 15 Poplar st., A. A. in barrels and bottles.
- LEITON, A. A. & CO.**, Insurance Ag't, 212 Madison.
- LINKHAUER & BRO.**, Manufacturers and dealers in Boots and Shoes, 241 1/2 Second.
- MEMPHIS CITY BANK**, cor. Jefferson and Front; S. H. Zober, Pres't; E. C. Kirk, Cash.
- MEYER, HANKE & CO.**, Main street, 200 Main.
- MILLER, WILLIAM**, manufacturer of hats, dealer in Boots and Shoes, 219 Main st.
- MEACHAM & TREADWELL**, Grocers, Cotton Factors, etc., 9 Union, between Second and Third.
- MERRIMAN, BIRD & CO.**, Watchmakers, FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
- M. PERDUE**, French Millinery and Fancy Goods, Dresses and Cloaks, 273 1/2 Main.
- MAYER, MARSHBURY & CO.**, Wholesale and Retail Tobaccoists, 306 Main street.
- MAYER, MARSHBURY & CO.**, dealers in Pipes and Smoking Accessories, 306 Main.
- MOORE, EADY & CO.**, Planning Mill and Lumber Yard, 238 and 240 Second street.
- MCOMBS & CO.**, dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools, 323 1/2 and 324 Main.
- MORRIS, James I.**, "The Hatter," Franklin & Washington, Madison, Denote Block.
- NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.**, J. S. Chapin, State Agent, 34 Union.
- ORRILL BROS. & CO.**, Hardware, Cutlery and Agricultural Implements, 312 Front.
- PULLEN, B. K.**, Importer of Whiskies and Retail Dealer in China, Glass and Queensware, and silver-plated ware, 273 Main.
- PODESTA & CAZASA**, dealers in Confectioneries, etc., 232 Main, cor. North Court.
- POTTER, J. H. & CO.**, Commission Merchants, Cotton Factors, 276 Front, up stairs.
- PRESOTT, O. F. & CO.**, dealers in Coal Oil, Lamp Glass, etc., 40 Jefferson street.
- POWELL, W. S. & CO.**, Commission Merchants and Cotton Factors, 17 Adams st.
- PODESTA, J. & CO.**, Wholesale Grocers and dealers in Wines, Liquors, Cigars, 230 Front.
- POWER, J. & CO.**, Merchant Tailors, 135 West Court, Clothing and Vestings on hand.
- ROSE, STICK & CO.**, 39 Main, exclusive wholesale dealer in dry goods.
- ROSENBAUM & BROS.**, Coal Oil, Petroleum, etc., wholesale and retail, 185 1/2 Main.
- ST. CHARLES EATING-HOUSE, COR. OF** Jefferson and Second, open 12 hours.
- WARDMAN & KINGDON**, Prop'rs.
- SCHREIBER & CO.**, 230 Main street, deal in Leather, Tallow and Shoe Findings, and pay cash for Hides, Furs, Deer Skins, etc.
- SADDLER, FISHER & CO.**, Grocers and Cotton Factors, 24 Madison, Denote Block.
- SAFFORD, J. M. & CO.**, Grocers, Commission Merchants, etc., 24 Second street.
- SELIGMAN, JOE**, Denote Stable, 55 Union, between Second and Third.
- SOUTHERN HOP-RISE MANUFACT'Y**, "Wholes" and retail, 185 1/2 Main, near Wash st.
- STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES**, 231 Main, between Union and Gayoso.
- SMITH, J. A. J.**, dealer in Drugs, Toilet articles, etc., 276 Main.
- ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE**, McMahon & Co., at Madison.
- SOUTHERN PALACE**—Howell, Wood & Co., Dry Goods, 312 Main.
- STULTZ, A. U.**, Practical Safe Maker and Machinist, 19 Jefferson street.
- STOLIN, J.**, dealer in Tinware, Crock, Glass, and Paint, 144 and 146, 36 Jefferson.
- WEDDEN BURG, R. V.**, Insurance Agent, 22 Madison.
- WADSWORTH, R. K.**, Grocers and 24.
- WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES**, 286 Main.
- WELLS & COLL.**, dealers in Dry Goods, 276 Main.
- WARD, R. D. & CO.**, wholesale and retail dealers in Garden and Field Seeds, Fruit Trees, Azalea, etc., 231 Main.
- WOODRUFF & CO.**, dealers in Carriages, Buggies, etc., 276 Main.
- WARD, J. C.**, Clothing, etc., Resident Partner (partially) Lewis & Stuart, 271 Main.
- WALTER, JOE**, Druggist, 184 Main, between Washington and Poplar.

# PUBLIC LEADER.

By Whitmore & Co. LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION. Fifteen Cents Per Week. NO. 14.

VOL. VIII. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1869.

**THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE** makes the Lock-Stitch, gathers and sews on at same time, runs lighter than any other Machine, uses no shuttle, and has the silent feed; sold at 256 Second Street. Nearly 400,000 in use. Warranted for five years.

**PRINTS, of the best American manufacture.**

**DOMESTICS, in standard weights.**

**LINENS, that are REGULAR and will WEAR WELL.**

**HOSIERY, full fashioned, made from selected yarns.**

*At our usual Low Prices.*

**WELLS & COLL, 267 MAIN STREET.**

**SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

**Capital, \$227,500 00**  
**Surplus, 102,742 06**

**AMOS WOODRUFF, President;**  
**T. A. NELSON, Vice President;**  
**F. M. WHITE, Secretary.**

**DIRECTORS:**  
 T. A. Nelson, Amos Woodruff, F. M. White, Charles Fortrecht, Sam. Tate, H. A. Partee, C. C. Spencer, C. P. Norris, Jacob Weller, Hugh Torrance, G. W. Fraser, F. S. Davis, Geo. C. Thompson, W. W. McCown.

**MEDICAL BOARD:**  
**Z. MILES WILLET,** JOHN H. ESKINE.  
 Atlanta, Ga., Branch: Louisville, Ky., Branch:  
 John B. Gordon, President O. C. Spencer, President  
 W. C. Morris, Secretary E. P. Hopkins, Secretary

**INSURES LIVES, AND PROMPTLY ADJUSTS AND PAYS LOSSES.** The principal business is with Southern States, and to them it appeals for patronage. It has ample means to fully protect Policy Holders and pay all losses. RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

**W. A. FERGUSON,**  
**WILBUR F. SIMMONS,** General Agents.

**PUBLIC LEDGER.**

The PUBLIC LEDGER is published every afternoon (except Sunday) by E. WHITMORE and J. J. DEBOSS, under the firm name of

**WHITMORE & CO.,**

at No. 13 Madison street.

The PUBLIC LEDGER is served to City subscribers by faithful carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable weekly to the carriers.

By mail (in advance): One year, \$5; six months, \$3; three months, \$2; one month, 75 cents.

Advertisements supplied at 25 cents per copy. Communications upon subjects of general interest to the public are at all times acceptable. Selected manuscripts will not be returned.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING:**

First Insertion—\$1 00 per square  
 Subsequent insertions—50 " "  
 For One Week—3 00 " "  
 For Two Weeks—5 00 " "  
 For Three Weeks—6 00 " "  
 For One Month—7 50 " "

Right lines of Nonpareil, solid, constitute a square.

Displayed advertisements will be charged according to the space occupied, at above rates, there being twelve lines of solid type to the inch.

Notices in local column inserted for twenty cents per line for each insertion.

Special Notices inserted for ten cents per line for each insertion.

To regular advertisers we offer superior inducements, both as to rate of charges and manner of displaying their favors.

Advertisements published at intervals will be charged One Dollar per square for each insertion.

All bills for advertising are due when contracted and payable on demand.

All letters, whether upon business or otherwise, must be addressed to

**WHITMORE & CO.,**  
 Publishers and Proprietors.

**Arrival and Departure of the Mails from the Memphis Postoffice—New Arrangement.**

Postoffice, Memphis, Tenn.,  
 March 8, 1869.

Arr. Clos'g.

Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi River and Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee, see railroads at 11:45 a.m. 12 m.

Galveston, St. Louis, New York, and stations on the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, New York and West, at 3 p.m. 3 p.m.

New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Natchez, Jackson, Vicksburg and all cities South of New Orleans, at 3:15 p.m. 3:30 p.m.

All stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern, at 3:15 p.m. 3:30 p.m.

Louisville, Cincinnati and New York, at 9 a.m. 5 p.m.

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**"Nigger in the Cabin"—Mrs. Sambo Comes to Grief in New York.**

From the New York Democrat, Feb. 1.

A rather important case in regard to the civil rights of colored persons is now on trial before Judge Daly in the Common Pleas. Harriet L. Jacobs and her daughter, the former showing plain evidence of negro blood, but the latter not darker than many brunettes and with no marked Ethiopian characteristics, procured first-class cabin passage tickets by the steamer Lee, from Savannah to New York, in July, 1866. They got to their berth on board the steamer, but were then ejected and directed to go in another part of the vessel or leave it. The plaintiffs say that in ejecting them they were called opprobrious epithets and rather harshly treated; that they were ordered to go in the steerage or on the deck; that when taking their passage they turned the agent of their blood; that the cholera was in Savannah, and that ten days later they came as first-class passengers on another vessel. They ask damages for their detention.

The agent who sold the tickets denied that he was informed of their status when he sold them; he denied that he had used, or indeed had ever used the epithets ascribed to him by the plaintiffs; he stated that there were three classes of passengers on these vessels. One, the first cabin; one, the deck or steerage, where passengers were only sheltered, but have neither food nor bedding provided for them; and a third, intermediate, where state-rooms were provided, but the cabin privileges were not allowed; he thought the sleeping arrangements superior even to those for the first cabin. He admitted, however, that unless the occupants of these state-rooms were the servants of first cabin passengers they were not admitted to the cabin, and had no place to sit in; it was to this and the lower class still that negroes were, by the rules of the company, confined; the witness doubted whether the plaintiffs ever went by first-class to New York, as there was a meeting and a general understanding among the agents not to permit negroes, except as servants, to go in the cabin; the passengers on these vessels, he said, protested and raised objections, and the commandant of the port at Savannah recommended and approved his course; there was a regulation of the company in accordance with the port of Savannah, excluding negroes from the first cabin, except as above stated; the plaintiffs, he testified, were offered back their passage money, which was no more than the value of the tickets, and he thought they were well treated as far as that was concerned.

In the course of the cross-examination, ex-General Barlow inquired of the agent whether he had not been a slaveholder, to which he answered he had.

Mr. Barlow then asked him whether he thought negroes were entitled to equal rights?

A jurymen named Casey rather abruptly interrupted that this was a matter every man had his opinion on.

On Mr. Barlow's repeating the question, the jurymen again interrupted, telling Mr. Barlow he was hurrying his case, delaying the jury, and inquiring into matters having no relation to it.

On Mr. Barlow's again repeating the question, the witness declined to answer.

Quite probably this will be made a ground to-day of withdrawing a juror and impaneling a new jury to try the case.

Mr. Francis C. Barlow, for plaintiff; Mr. John Sedgwick, for defendant.

**A Woman is Divorced, and Her Husband Marries Again Before She Knows It.**

The Chicago Journal, of Saturday, contains this story:

Among the strangest of cases, revealing the facility with which divorces are obtained in this city, was one called for examination before Justice Ann Reynolds yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Ann Reynolds appeared on behalf of the prosecution, charging her husband, one James Reynolds, with living in an open state of adultery with another woman, after having most basely deserted her. She had also procured a warrant for his arrest upon the charge of bastardy, the couple charged with adultery having had issue.

Reynolds and the complainant, his wife, formerly resided in Morris, Illinois. Some years ago Reynolds deserted her, so asserts the woman, and came to this city. She has at various times visited the city in search of him, and says that she had on several occasions seen him on the streets, and that he always avoided her. A few days ago it came to her knowledge that he was cohabiting with another woman, and then she made application for a warrant for his arrest. When the case was called before Justice Summerfield yesterday for examination,

**The Spelled Koh-noor.**

The Koh-noor has hitherto been a fatal jewel. Its history is well authenticated at every step. This stone of fate seems never to have been lost sight of from the days when Ah-d-deen took it from the Rajahs of Malwa, five centuries and a half ago, to the day when it became a crown-jewel of England. Tradition carries back its existence in the memory of India to the year 57 B. C.; and a still vainer legend would fain recognize in it a diamond first discovered near Manipal, in the bed of the Godavary, five thousand years ago.

The Koh-noor is reported by Baber, the founder of the Mogul Empire, to have come into the Delhi treasury from the conquest of Malwa, in 1504. The Hindoos trace the curses and the ultimate ruin inevitably brought upon its successive possessors by the genius of this fateful jewel ever since it was first wrested from the line of Vikramaditya. If we glance over its history since 1304, its malevolent influence far exceeds that of the necklace for which Erythrae betrayed her husband, or the Equis Scianus of Greek and Roman tradition. First falls the vigorous Patan, then the mighty Mogul Empire, and, with vastly accelerated ruin, the power of Nadir, of the Doonance dynasty, and of the Sikh Runjeet Singh. When it was in his possession, was so convinced of the truth of this belief that, being satisfied with the enjoyment of it during his own lifetime, he sought to break through the ordinance of fate and the consequent destruction of his family by bequeathing the stone to the shrine of Juggernaut for the good of his soul and the preservation of his dynasty. His successors would not give to the baleful treasure, and the last Maharajah is now a private gentleman.

In 1850, in the name of the East India Company (since, in its turn, defunct), Lord Dalhousie presented the Koh-noor to Queen Victoria.

Perhaps we should have been better without it. The Brahmins will hardly relinquish their faith in the malignant powers possessed by this stone, when they think of the speedily following Russian war, which annihilated the prestige of the British army, and the Sepoy mutiny three years later, which caused England's existence as a nation to hang for months on the forbearance of one man.

The public saw the Koh-noor luster less at the exhibition of 1851, than weighing one hundred and eighty carats. Its recutting, performed in 1852, though executed with the utmost skill of all its historical and mineralogical interest. As a specimen of a gigantic diamond, whose native weight and form had been interfered with as little as possible (for with Hindoo lapidaries the grand object is the preservation of weight), it stood without a rival, save the Orloff, in Europe. As it is, in the place of the most ancient gem in the history of the Law and the Breadstaple of Aaron, supposing them still to exist—we get, according to Mr. King, a bad-shaped, because too shallow, modern brilliant, a mere lady's bauble, of but second-rate water, for it has a grayish tinge, and, besides, inferior in weight to several, being now reduced to one hundred and two carats and a half.

The operation of recutting was performed in London, under the care of the Messrs. Garrards, the Queen's jewellers, who erected for that purpose a small four-horse steam engine on their premises. It was conducted by Voorsanger and another skillful workman sent over by M. Coster from Amsterdam. In consequence of the advancing gain in our steam power, the actual cutting occupied no more than thirty-eight working days—a striking contrast to the two years necessary for cutting the Pitt diamond by the old hand process. In some parts of the work, as it was necessary to grind out a deep flaw, the wheel made three thousand revolutions per minute—All the Year Round.

**A Protracted Law Suit.**

In 1849, a lady named Walter was engaged to be married to a Mr. Dancer, a gentleman of some wealth. The wedding day was fixed, and all preparations were made, when Mr. Dancer was suddenly taken ill and died on the very day appointed for the ceremony. He had meanwhile made a will, bequeathing all his property to his intended bride. This will was vigorously attacked by the relatives of the deceased, and was taken from court to court until the patience of the parties was almost exhausted—having been pending for the last twenty years. The lady married another gentleman and had several children, all of whom died in infancy, and about two years ago she herself died. The heir-at-law, a brother, it is stated, has at last succeeded in obtaining a decree from the Court of Chancery, establishing his right to the property, which has a value, notwithstanding legal charges, of about \$100,000.

A romantic pair in Pennsylvania are blessed with a lot of daughters. The eldest was called Caroline, the second Madeline, the third Evelyn, the fourth Angeline, when the fifth made its appearance, and no name could be found with the desired termination. Determined, however, to "fight it out on that line if it took all summer," the parents at length pronounced upon a name very popular in their neighborhood, and forthwith the baby was called Crino-line.

**Surgical Examination of the Siamese Twins.**

From the London Star.

Sir James Simpson, the Professor of Medicine and Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, has examined very minutely and from every point of scientific interest these twins, and has delivered a lecture to the students of the University Class on these and other recorded cases of united twins, of whom there are in many respects the most remarkable on record. In this lecture, which he published in the *British Medical Journal*, he gives first their history and description. Chang and Eng, or, as they now sign themselves, Chang and Eng Banker, are now forty-eight years of age. They were two of several children; the rest being naturally formed. When infants they were attached face to face, but insidious efforts from the earliest age have so far elongated the bond as to enable them to adopt an imperfect lateral relation to each other. They are short, but wiry-looking men; Eng, the taller of the two, being only five feet two and a half inches, Chang, an inch shorter. They use the outer more than inner legs, by standing, and these are the larger in circumference. There is no inversion of position of the heart and other organs, as Professor Allen Thompson, of Glasgow, has shown to be the general law in relation to united twins. Neither of the respiration nor circulation of the two brothers are synchronous. Examined in Edinburgh by Dr. Aitken, when they were suffering from influenza, the pulse of one was twenty-four beats to the minute quicker than the other. Examined in London by Sir Henry Thompson, he has shown to be the general law in relation to united twins. Neither of the respiration nor circulation of the two brothers are synchronous. Examined in Edinburgh by Dr. Aitken, when they were suffering from influenza, the pulse of one was twenty-four beats to the minute quicker than the other. Examined in London by Sir Henry Thompson, he has shown to be the general law in relation to united twins. Neither of the respiration nor circulation of the two brothers are synchronous. Examined in Edinburgh by Dr. Aitken, when they were suffering from influenza, the pulse of one was twenty-four beats to the minute quicker than the other. Examined in London by Sir Henry Thompson, he has shown to be the general law in relation to united twins. Neither of the respiration nor circulation of the two brothers are synchronous. Examined in Edinburgh by Dr. Aitken, when they were suffering from influenza, the pulse of one was twenty-four beats to the minute quicker than the other. Examined in London by Sir Henry Thompson, he has shown to be the general law in relation to united twins. Neither of the respiration nor circulation of the two brothers are synchronous. Examined in Edinburgh by Dr. Aitken, when they were suffering from influenza, the pulse of one was twenty-four beats to the minute quicker than the other. Examined in London by Sir Henry Thompson, he has shown to be the general law in relation to united twins. Neither of the respiration nor circulation of the two brothers are synchronous. Examined in Edinburgh by Dr. Aitken, when they were suffering from influenza, the pulse of one was twenty-four beats to the minute quicker than the other. Examined in London by Sir Henry Thompson, he has shown to be the general law in relation to united twins. Neither of the respiration nor circulation of the two brothers are synchronous. Examined in Edinburgh by Dr. Aitken, when they were suffering from influenza, the pulse of one was twenty-four beats to the minute quicker than the other. Examined in London by Sir Henry Thompson, he has shown to be the general law in relation to united twins. Neither of the respiration nor circulation of the two brothers are synchronous. Examined in Edinburgh by Dr. Aitken, when they were suffering from influenza, the pulse of one was twenty-four beats to the minute quicker than the other. Examined in London by Sir Henry Thompson, he has shown to be the general law in relation to united twins. Neither of the respiration nor circulation of the two brothers are synchronous. Examined in Edinburgh by Dr. Aitken, when they were suffering from influenza, the pulse of one was twenty-four beats to the minute quicker than the other. Examined in London by Sir Henry Thompson, he has shown to be the general law in relation to united twins